

CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS AND DOCUMENTS

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ARGENTINA. *Dec. 27.*—A large meeting organized by the permanent committee for the defence of trade, industry, and agriculture resolved not to recognize the Government's decree ordering increases in salaries and wages. Speakers denounced the Government's whole economic and social policy, and accused it of preaching class war and causing currency inflation.

AUSTRIA. *Dec. 20.*—The National Assembly, in joint session of both Houses, unanimously elected Dr. Renner as President of the Republic.

Dec. 21.—The Chancellor, addressing Parliament, claimed the return of the South Tyrol and appealed to the Allies to abolish demarcation lines, saying that the second "unchangeable demand" in their frontier policy was the unity of the whole of Carinthia in the bounds of its historic frontiers. Other points of the Government's programme were: nationalization of a number of key industries; co-operation with their neighbours, especially Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia; education of youth in democratic ideas; the ruthless clearance of Nazis from all responsible positions; and allied help for solving the problem of feeding the people that winter.

Dec. 22.—The Government issued a statement of its claims for the incorporation into the Republic of parts of South Tyrol, to include only German-speaking areas, and not the Trentino.

BELGIUM. *Dec. 20.*—Loans from the U.S.A. (*see U.S.A.*)

Jan. 6, 1946.—A court-martial in Brussels condemned 8 collaborators to death and 2 to life imprisonment.

CANADA. *Jan. 4, 1946.*—Mr. Herbert Morrison arrived in Ottawa. He told the press that Britain would be out of her economic difficulties and "in the clear" before 1950.

CHINA. Dec. 20.—Gen. Marshall arrived in Shanghai. He discussed the situation with Gen. Wedemeyer, who stated that, as far as the U.S. forces were concerned, President Truman's statement of policy meant an end to the hopes that the majority of their troops would be out of China by Jan. 1. Central H.Q. in Chungking stated that the Communists had proposed an unconditional armistice to "freeze" the situation during the conference to be held of the People's Consultative Council.

Dec. 23.—Gen. Marshall arrived in Chungking, after conferring in Nanking with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. The Communists in Chungking announced that they were withdrawing their troops from Kueihua and Paotow, in Suiyuan.

Dec. 25.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek entertained Gen. Marshall in Chungking. The Soviet forces in Changchun formally handed over the city to the Chinese, whose troops were now landing at Hulutao from U.S. ships.

Dec. 28.—It was learnt that the Government had declined a U.S. invitation to send a token force to assist in the occupation of Japan, since all their forces were needed for the present to resume control in North China and Manchuria.

Dec. 29.—Gen. Wedemeyer stated in Shanghai that America would send 3 to 4,000 more troops, and help China to pour men into Manchuria at a greater rate, in accordance with "America's broadened China policy".

Dec. 30.—Government troops were reported to be in control of Hulutao and the area around, and to be approaching Yingkow. At Mukden the Mayor appointed by Chungking was now in authority.

Dec. 31.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, in a New Year message to the nation, said that with two rival armies, or rival Governments, in the country the Government machinery was bound to be faced with the gravest danger, or even total extinction, and the Government was prepared to go to any length to preserve internal peace. He promised a convocation of the National Assembly for May 5, and said it must never be postponed again. It was clear, he went on, that if China was unable to preserve her national unity and independence it would constitute a threat to world peace, and if they could not put a plan of national reconstruction into operation they could not make China a strong country capable of taking its rightful place among the modern nations of the world.

The Government negotiators submitted to those of the Communists a three-point plan, under which all hostilities would cease and rail communications be restored; the two sides should each appoint a representative to confer with Gen. Marshall on the procedure to carry these objects into effect; and the standing committee of the People's Consultative Council should be 5 impartial observers to make a factual report on the military and railway situation.

Jan. 1, 1946.—Government troops occupied Fuhsin, in Jehol.

Gen. Marshall conferred at length with Gen. Chou En-lai, the chief Communist representative in Chungking.

Jan. 2.—The Communist leaders in Chungking issued a statement

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declaring that their troops would resist any attack on them in Jehol, adding "this is civil war".

Jan. 3.—Press reports from Yen-an stated that the Communists had replied to the Government's proposal for a cease-fire, saying they would "discuss favourably every suggestion for dealing with the immediate cessation of civil war and the establishment of unity and democracy". A spokesman in Yen-an stated, however, that the situation in Jehol had taken a turn for the worse with the Government capture of Fusin and Chaoyang, which had been liberated from the Japanese by Communist forces.

Jan. 5.—It was announced in Chungking that agreement had been reached on "procedures for the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of communications".

Government and Communist delegates met in Chungking, and the latter again raised the matter of the Government advance into Jehol, maintaining that they should stop under the cease-fire.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. *Jan. 4, 1946.*—It was learnt that none of the 250,000 Sudeten Germans who were to have left in December had been transferred. The Russians were reported to have stated that they could not take any more for the time being. The Americans agreed to receive some 1,750,000, none of whom had yet been transferred.

A bulletin issued in Prague stated that 1,600,000 Czechs had already moved to the border regions, and another large stream would leave for those areas in the spring, when small estates would be distributed to workers and craftsmen.

EGYPT. *Dec. 21.*—A Note was presented to the British Government asking that negotiations be opened for the revision of the treaty of 1936. It declared that there was no longer any military necessity for the retention of British troops, and suggested that the negotiations should cover the Sudan.

Dec. 22.—The Senate and Chamber ratified the Bretton Woods Agreement.

Jan. 1, 1946.—The Government prohibited by decree the import of Palestinian goods without a permit.

Jan. 5.—Sir Amin Osman Pasha, Finance Minister in the Wafd Government, was assassinated in Cairo.

Jan. 6.—Two young men were arrested in connection with the murder.

FRANCE. *Dec. 20.*—The Constitutional Committee of the Assembly decided that the President of the Republic should be elected for 6 years, and be re-eligible once only. He would not preside over the Cabinet or the Council of National Defence. He would sign treaties and would preside over a new body called the Higher Judiciary Council, which would appoint judges.

Dec. 21.—The text was published of the agreement with Britain regarding the Levant States. (*see page 30.*)

Dec. 22.—The National Defence Committee decided to fix the strength of the Army at 500,000 men, including 25,000 regular officers. Recruits would be called up at the age of 19 and serve for 2 periods of 6 months. Advancement in the Regular Army would be by selection and not seniority. The Navy's strength would be 65,000.

The Foreign Minister was handed a Note by the U.S. *Chargé d'Affaires* containing the terms of agreement reached in Moscow, with a request for a reply by the following night.

Dec. 23.—The Cabinet decided to devalue the franc, fixing it at 480 to the £ sterling. The Finance Committee of the Assembly unanimously recommended the ratification of the Bretton Woods Agreement and the Convention with the U.S. Export and Import Bank.

Dec. 26.—It was learnt that the British and U.S. Governments had accepted a French suggestion to examine jointly their relations with Spain.

The National Assembly unanimously approved the Bretton Woods Agreements and the Export-Import Bank loan. It also, by 506 votes to 44, passed the Bill for the devaluation of the franc.

The new parities for the franc were officially announced, i.e. 480 to the pound and 119.10669 to the dollar.

Dec. 28.—A decree reimposed the rationing of bread on Jan. 1.

Dec. 29.—An air agreement with the U.S.A. was signed, by which France would provide facilities on her soil for U.S. aircraft to fly two-way traffic between America, Paris, and Calcutta, with branch lines to Switzerland, Italy, and the Near East, and between America and Marseilles *via* Lisbon and Barcelona. The French lines would have the same facilities on U.S. soil for traffic to New York, Washington, and Chicago.

Signature of trade agreement with Russia. (*see U.S.S.R.*)

Dec. 30.—The press, except for Communist organs, expressed great disappointment at the Moscow decisions. *Populaire* called the settlement "a dictated peace", and said "we must fight hard for methods of democracy in international affairs and against power methods. The future of peace depends on this."

The Finance Minister introduced the Budget in the Assembly, expenditure being shown as 487,000 million francs and revenue at 311,000 million. Civil expenditure was estimated at 327,000 million. Of the revenue, 127,000 million was to be provided by income tax and capital tax, and 115,000 million by taxes on expenditure.

Dec. 31.—The Government recognized the Yugoslav Government, stating in a Note to Belgrade that it was convinced that the respective interests of the two countries as well as existing obligations would be taken account of.

Jan. 1, 1946.—An attempt by the Socialists in the Assembly to reduce the Budget vote for military expenditure led to Gen. de Gaulle threatening to resign. Eventually a compromise proposal was adopted and the Budget was passed. (The compromise amendment provided that if by Feb. 15 the Government had not given the Assembly its

promised programme of reorganization—which would reduce the Army expenditure—the military credits would be reduced by 20 per cent by Feb. 28.)

Total expenditure was fixed at 470,000 million francs, and revenue at 289,472 million. Ordinary expenditure was 271,274 million; reconstruction, 41,760 million; and defence, 158,000 million. The last figure was a multiplication by 4 of the expenditure for 3 months only, voted at 39,500 million.

It was learnt the some 20,000 tons of coal were now arriving from the Ruhr daily.

Jan. 2.—M. Alphanand returned from Moscow, having secured an undertaking from the Soviet Government that the French proposals for the Ruhr should be properly examined.

Jan. 3.—The Government's interim reply to the Moscow decisions was handed to the U.S. Ambassador. It was learnt that their proposals for the future status of the Ruhr and the Rhineland had now been sent to Britain, the U.S.A., Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg.

The Foreign Ministry announced that *de jure* recognition had been accorded to the Austrian Government.

Jan. 4.—The Note about the Moscow decisions was published.

Jan. 5.—The text was issued of the Government's Notes accepting the invitations to become a member of the Far Eastern Commission and to support the proposals for the control of atomic energy. The second was a straightforward acceptance. The former drew attention to the sentence in the Moscow text that the Commission might "consider such other matters as may be assigned it by agreements among the participating Governments", and to the paragraph laying down a special voting procedure for the Commission, giving a virtual veto to 4 Powers. It then stated that it assumed from the context that the "other matters" would not be such as directly touched French interests. This explained why the French Government should accept on the Commission a status different from that of the 4 Powers. If the assumption was wrong, the Government would demand the same voting privileges as the other Pacific Powers which were members of the U.N. Security Council.

GERMANY. Dec. 20.—The Allied Control Council approved a plan for disbanding the ex-*Wehrmacht* men in the British zone, aiming at its completion by Jan. 31 in concentration areas. The Council also approved a time-table for the implementation of Potsdam Agreement in Germany.

Dec. 21.—It was announced that Britain was to get 28 per cent of available reparations assets for a "general" quota and 27.8 per cent for a quota covering industrial machinery and other equipment, merchant ships, and interior transport craft. Other countries' percentages would be: the U.S.A., 28 and 11.8 per cent; France, 16 and 22.8; Czechoslovakia, 34 and .3; Yugoslavia, 6.6 and 9.6; Holland, 3.9 and 5.6; Belgium, 2.7 and 4.5; Canada, 3.5 and 1.5; Greece, 2.7 and 4.35; and India, 22 and 9.

The Allied Control Authority announced that the proposal for

setting up a central German department for communications and posts had been rejected "because of the position of the French delegation".

The *Kommandatura* agreed to the arming of the German civil police, and of prison warders, guards, and escorts.

Dec. 22.—Direct control of all collieries and their property in the British zone was assumed by British authorities. The German owners were to be finally dispossessed and would receive no compensation.

Dec. 23.—The Berlin press announced that representatives of the Communists and Social Democrats had met and decided to form a joint committee to consider the fusion of the two parties. Its minimum programme would be the completion of the democratic renewal of Germany through the building up of anti-Fascism, and its maximum the development of Socialism through the exercise of the dominance of the working class in the spirit of Marx and Engels.

Dec. 26.—Five U.S. correspondents who toured the Russian zone for 8 days reported that industry was strictly controlled under plans made by the State Governments under Marshal Zhukov's direction. These Governments has also redistributed 7,000 Junker estates of more than 100 hectares (247 acres) each among 281,155 new holders, who paid the Government for them. There were free markets where peasants were allowed to sell 30 per cent of their production. One correspondent said the Red Army was ubiquitous, but not particularly obtrusive. There were no indications of disorder, and hardly any of fraternization. In Saxony province four-fifths of 3,100 factories employing more than 10 men were operating. Not nearly all the high German officials were Communists, though Moscow strategy in planting its representatives in key spots—many of them trained in Russia—was evident.

The British Control Commission stated that in the Hanover region 15 county and town councils were now working and 33 had been nominated, while over 140 bodies similar to parish councils were in operation. They were all conducting local government affairs, under the supervision of the Military Government.

Dec. 28.—Gen. Kurt Meyer, commander of an S.S. Division, was sentenced to be shot at Aurich for responsibility for the murder of 41 Canadian prisoners of war.

It was learnt that a division of Belgian troops had relieved British troops in an area of the British zone which included Cologne and Aachen, but came under British command. No Belgian sub-zone had been, or would be, created. (*see Belgium under Dec. 12.*)

Dec. 29.—Hitler's Will and political testament were published by order of the U.S. 3rd Army, which discovered it after a search, in co-operation with a British counter-intelligence unit, at Tegernsee, south of Munich.

Jan. 2, 1946.—Adm. Horthy was released from Nuremberg goal. It was officially announced that some 53,000 Germans were now in civilian internment camps in the British zone as a result of the counter-intelligence campaign against Nazis and Nazi organizations.

Jan. 3.—The death of Martin Bormann in an exploding tank in

Berlin was confirmed by B.A.O.R. counter-intelligence officers. The Commander of the U.S. Third Army, in a message to all ranks, said that thoughtless and overbearing acts by officers and men towards German officials had impeded the accomplishment of some of their occupational objectives, and declared it was "essential that, individually and collectively, we do all within our power to strengthen and dignify the present German Government of Bavaria".

A German civil administration began to operate at Coblenz for parts of the French zone, including Coblenz and Treves and parts of the province of Nassau. Military Government officials were to be withdrawn as and when the administration appeared to be efficient.

Jan. 4.—U.S. military officials handed over 8 major Government functions in Greater Hesse to Dr. Geiler, the president of the German administration.

Jan. 5.—The Commander of the forces in the American zone announced that the number of troops there would be reduced from 616,000 to 300,000 by July. The General was reported (in Paris) to have called for an urgent decision on the Western frontiers of Germany.

The German Municipal Council of Berlin informed the president of the Jewish community of a Russian decision that all Polish Jewish refugees in the Soviet sector of Berlin must leave on Jan. 7 for a camp at Prenzlau.

GREAT BRITAIN. *Dec. 20.*—The Colonial Office announced that the Governments of France and the Netherlands had accepted invitations from the British and U.S. Governments to join the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, established in March, 1942.

Dec. 21.—Egyptian Note regarding the revision of the Treaty of 1936. (*see Egypt.*)

Dec. 22.—The Government recognized the Yugoslav Government, the Note from which, received on Dec. 8, was published. The British reply stated that Britain assumed that, in accordance with international custom and with an assurance given to the Ambassador in Belgrade on Dec. 6, the new Government would accept responsibility for the country's existing international obligations, and that the change of régime would not affect the rights and interests of British subjects in Yugoslavia.

Dec. 23.—F.-M. Lord Alanbrooke arrived in London.

Dec. 27.—The Prime Minister received the Dutch Prime Minister, the Minister for Oversea Territories, the acting Foreign Minister, and the Lieut.-Governor of the Netherland East Indies.

Dec. 28.—Mr. Bevin arrived back in London. He said the Moscow Conference had done a very good piece of work, but "the holding of one conference such as this does not solve all problems. It is only a further stage on the way".

An official statement announced that discussions were held with the Dutch Ministers on the situation in Java, and "the Government reaffirmed their obligation to their Dutch allies to establish without delay conditions of security in which it would be possible for the

Government of the N.E.I. to continue negotiations with representative Indonesians. The respective Governments agreed that a solution of the political conflict should be regarded as an essential contribution towards the successful completion of the task entrusted to Great Britain by the Supreme Command of the Allied Powers of liquidating the Japanese occupation of those territories, and to this extent as the common concern of the British and Netherlands Governments and of the Indonesian people".

The two Governments therefore concurred in the policy of promoting an understanding between the Indonesian leaders and the Dutch authorities.

Jan. 1, 1946.—Signature of Treaty with Siam. (*For text see page 31.*)

Jan. 2.—The Director-General of U.N.R.R.A. issued a New Year statement showing that relief shipments and services were rapidly expanded through the autumn months, and December shipments would probably total nearly a million tons. Other points were: In 1946 aid would be sent to White Russia and the Ukraine. The task of relieving Italy would be taken over from the Allied Armies Commission, and assistance would be given in the relief of Austria, Korea, and Formosa. An agreement signed in October with China provided for the largest single programme of the United Nations relief effort. The U.N.R.R.A. mission had been in China for over a year.

Of the 31 uninvaded member nations of U.N.R.R.A. 29 had so far pledged contributions; and to date total contributions received were £466,656,148. The U.S.A. had authorized its full second contribution of £337,500,000, and the U.K. its second of some £75 million.

Jan. 4.—The Turkish Foreign Minister arrived in London.

An agreement was signed in London formally establishing the European Coal Organization provisionally set up in May, 1945 to promote the supply and distribution of coal and coal mining supplies and equipment. The signatory Governments were Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, the U.K., and the U.S.A.

GREECE. *Dec. 21.*—E.A.M. reported, according to Moscow radio, that "armed Royalist Fascist gangs" had been spreading terror and that over 1,000 democrats had been killed in the last 9 months. Foreign interference was preventing democratic development, and the presence of foreign troops was steadily becoming more undesirable.

Dec. 23.—A Left-wing demonstration in Athens, attended by some 70,000 people, demanded the extension of the amnesty, to apply to all those arrested in the winter of 1944-45.

Dec. 27.—The Foreign Minister told the foreign press that Greece had refused to sign the Paris agreement on reparations because she considered her quota too small. It would be impossible to re-establish their economy unless they were helped to restore at least the pre-war standard of living. Their claims against the Axis Powers totalled \$14,000 million, of which \$10,000 million was against Germany. The value of the quota allotted was less than \$6,000 million.

Dec. 28.—M. Tsouderos, Vice-Premier and Minister for Co-ordination, and M. Kartalis, the Minister of Supply, left for London for negotiations with the British Government.

Jan. 1, 1946.—The King, in a New Year message to the people, said, "In the Allied Councils engaged in settling the world's problems we have powerful friends . . . I share your anxiety. I am not unaware of your astonishment and bitterness. I feel deeply the sorrow of your hearts at seeing the great day of justice for which we fought retarded so much . . . Confident in the justice of our cause we can march unwearied and with pride and enthusiasm towards the future".

HUNGARY. *Dec. 24.*—The Government issued a decree expelling all German-speaking residents from Hungary, believed to number half a million, in addition to the Germans, numbering 250,000 to 300,000, already ordered to leave.

Jan. 2, 1946.—Release of Adm. Horthy. (*see Germany.*)

Jan. 5.—The Minister of Public Supplies announced that from Jan. 7 some 300,000 of the people of Budapest would receive no ration cards, and the bread stocks in the capital were only sufficient for another 6 days.

INDIA. *Dec. 22.*—The Government decided to adhere to the Bretton Woods agreements, and directed the Agent-General in Washington to sign them on Dec. 27.

Dec. 24.—The Government agreed to purchase all U.S. military property and stores that the U.S. Government might declare to be surplus. The book value was estimated at about 150 crores of rupees.

Dec. 27.—The Elections to the Central Legislative Assembly resulted in the return of 56 Congressmen, 28 from the Muslim League, 5 Independents, 8 Europeans, and 2 Akali Sikhs. The Congress Party made a clean sweep of the general constituencies, and the Muslim League won every Muslim seat.

The Viceroy decided to nominate 26 (instead of 20) official members, owing to the increase in the number of Government departments, and to reduce the number of nominated non-official members from 19 to 14.

Dec. 28.—Mr. Jinnah, speaking in Bombay, strongly repudiated charges that the Muslim League was fighting Hindus. It was fighting the British, and he appealed to the Hindus to fight with it for the common goal of independence. If the communities could not forge a united front the Muslims would march alone to achieve freedom and establish Pakistan.

The Mahratta People's Party, claiming to represent 30 million people, submitted a memorial to the Secretary of State for India praying that the Mahrattas should be formed into one provincial administration, and should have a representative position in the constitution-making body to be set up.

Dec. 30.—The Standing Committee of the non-party leaders' conference (the Sapru committee) issued a statement rejecting Pakistan

and advocating a single federal union for the whole country, without right of secession or of non-accession.

Jan. 1, 1946.—Delhi radio announced that in the Elections for the Central Legislative Assembly the Congress Party secured all the non-Muslim seats, and the Muslim League all the Muslim seats. The percentages of the total votes cast were: Congress, 59.6; and Muslim League, 27.6. The composition of the House was: Congress, 56, an increase of 20; Muslim League, 30, an increase of 4; Independents, 6; others, 10; and nominated members, 40.

Jan. 3.—Three officers of the "Indian National Army" were convicted in Delhi of waging war against the King Emperor and were sentenced to transportation for life, cashiering, and forfeiture of arrears of pay. The C.-in-C., as confirming officer, remitted the sentences of transportation, and an official statement explained that it was the policy of the Government to bring to trial only those members of the I.N.A. who, as well as waging war against the King, were alleged to have committed acts of gross brutality. It was also their policy that, in reviewing the sentences, regard should be had to the extent to which the acts proved against them offended the canons of civilized behaviour. (The 3 men were leaders of I.N.A. formations in Burma and ordered the execution of Sepoys who, when serving in the I.N.A., attempted to desert to the British Indian forces.)

A clash occurred in Bombay between Congress supporters and members of the scheduled castes in connection with the elections.

Jan. 4.—The police had to intervene when fighting occurred in connection with the funeral of a scheduled caste worker killed the previous day, and 60 persons were injured.

Jan. 5.—The British Parliamentary mission arrived in Delhi.

INDO-CHINA.—*Jan. 1, 1946.*—Agreement was announced between the (British) Supreme Commander, South-East Asia and the French High Commissioner under which the French assumed the task of maintaining law and order in Southern Indo-China except in a few zones when Japanese forces were interned prior to repatriation. British and Indian troops began to withdraw.

ITALY. *Dec. 20.*—Edda Ciano was sentenced at Messina to 2 years internment on an island on charges of supporting the régime and policy which led to war and of maintaining friendly relations with prominent Nazis.

Dec. 28.—The Cabinet considered the decisions of the Moscow Conference and issued a statement expressing its "firm expectation that Italy's standing as a co-belligerent will be given due consideration and just appreciation in the coming negotiations". The press and many leading politicians expressed great disappointment at the Moscow statement.

Jan. 1, 1946.—The northern provinces were transferred from Allied control to Italian administration. The Udine Committee of National Liberation protested against the exclusion of Udine from the transfer.

Jan. 2.—Demonstrators in Florence demanding bread and work raided several shops and cafés. Most of them were ex-prisoners-of-war recently returned from the allied countries. (Up to Dec. 1, 950,000 had been repatriated, out of a total of 1,400,000). Demonstrations also occurred in Milan.

JAPAN. Dec. 21.—A naval lieutenant was sentenced to be shot, at Morotai, for the murder of 2 Australian prisoners, 2 Dutchmen, and 2 Indonesians. On Kwajalein Island, in the Marshalls, evidence at the trial of Japanese officers showed that all the 98 civilian employees on Wake Island of Pan-American airways were murdered by the Japanese garrison on Oct. 7, 1943.

Dec. 25.—The Admiral commanding on Wake Islands and 10 other Japanese were sentenced to be hanged for the murder of the 98 Americans on the island.

Dec. 26.—Four Japanese naval officers were sentenced to death at Labuan for causing the death of prisoners of war in Kuching camp.

Dec. 30.—Gen. MacArthur issued a statement in Tokyo declaring that he had informed Mr. Byrnes 6 weeks before the Moscow meeting that the proposed plan of administration of Japan was "in my opinion not acceptable". He promised, however, that, "whatever the merits or demerits of the plan", every attempt would be made to secure the smooth working of the council, of which he said, "It is my firm intention within the authority entrusted to me to try to make it work. The issue involved is too vital to the future of the world to have it bog down. . . ."

He asserted that he had not been consulted on plans for Japan either during the Moscow Conference or during the previous 6 weeks. The statement attributed to the Far Eastern Commission press officer that "I did not object to the new control plan before it was approved in Moscow" was incorrect. He was not consulted during the conference, and had no responsibility for the decisions made there.

Dec. 31.—The Emperor, in a New Year message to his people, declared that his ties with them did not depend on a false conception that he was divine. They had always stood upon mutual trust and affection, and did not depend on "mere legends and myths". He made two pledges; first, he reaffirmed the charter of the Emperor Meiji, with its pledge of free assembly, government according to public opinion, the discarding of old usages, and the provision of "justice and equity" for "all common people" as well as the governing class; second, he said "we stand by the people, and we wish always to share with them their moments of joy and sorrow". From his subjects he asked unity and work, saying that "if the nation is firmly united in its resolve to face the present ordeal and seek civilization constantly in peace a bright future will undoubtedly be ours".

Gen. MacArthur ordered that the teaching of Japanese history, geography, and morals should be suspended, and all the text books collected for pulping to make paper for new ones, which the Minister of Education was ordered to prepare.

Jan. 1, 1946.—Gen. MacArthur stated that by his message the Emperor had undertaken a leading part in the democratization of his people and squarely taken his stand for a future along liberal lines.

Jan. 2.—Gen. MacArthur's report to the U.S. War Department for the first 2 months of occupation stated that unless some 3,300,000 tons of food were imported into Japan the country faced possible starvation within 3 months. He said the presence of U.S. troops might be "a decisive factor in shaping the future" of that country. The conduct of the troops was exemplary, and "if democracy cannot yet be imposed directly, it is at least being demonstrated". Positive steps had been taken to lay the groundwork for a democratic structure, but the Japanese Government had suggested little so far pointing towards a fundamental democratic reform. It was unrealistic, however, to expect the people to take much interest in politics as yet; they would willingly punish their policy-makers and bureaucrats for losing the war, and that was about all.

Jan. 3.—A sergeant of the *Kempeitai* was sentenced to death at Labuan for the murder of 2 Australian prisoners of war.

Jan. 4.—Gen. MacArthur ordered the Government to abolish all ultra nationalist, terrorist, and militarist groups and societies and remove from office all "undesirable personnel" and those persons who deceived and misled the people into embarking on world conquest. The order outlawed 27 underground organizations, including the Black Dragon Society. Among undesirable personnel were all Fleet Admirals and Field-Marschals, the Supreme Military Council, members of the *Kempeitai*, many Army and Naval officers, high officials of the Ministries of War and Marine, and senior officials such as Governors of areas occupied by the Japanese. The order also prohibited the formation of any political party which fostered opposition to the occupation forces or supported aggression or any anti-foreign measures.

JAVA. Dec. 20.—Dutch troops took over one area in Batavia, and discovered some arms. British casualties to date were announced; i.e. 14 officers killed, 5 missing, and 21 wounded; 6 Indian officers killed, 1 missing, and 28 wounded; British other ranks, 4 killed and 8 missing; and Indian, 154 killed and 161 missing. The R.A.F. lost 20 killed.

Dec. 21.—Statement in Parliament by the Oversea Minister. (see *The Netherlands*.) Extremists ambushed and killed 4 and wounded 2 R.A.F. men in Batavia.

Dec. 22.—An R.A.F. pilot was killed by extremists in Batavia, and grenades were thrown into a Dutch Red Cross hospital, killing 3 people.

Dec. 23.—Fighting occurred round the hospital, and Indian and parachute troops combed the area. Mr. Sjahrir announced that the T.K.R. would help the British to evacuate Dutch internees from east and central Java, and would disarm and intern 2 divisions of Japanese troops.

Dec. 26.—Shots were fired at Dr. Sjahrir's car in Batavia.

Dec. 27.—A British military cordon was thrown round Batavia, and Gen. Christison presented to the "Nationalist" Ministers a Note asking them to co-operate fully in restoring order and to make available, if possible, units of the Peace Preservation Corps. He made it clear that he was determined that his orders should be carried out to the letter whether their co-operation was forthcoming or not, but emphasized, however, that the British troops were only in Java in pursuance of the Anglo-American decision in allocating to them the responsibility of disarming the Japanese, repatriating prisoners, and rescuing internees. He also drew attention to the fact that his troops had never fired unless first attacked, and were daily suffering casualties at the hands of terrorists, who were committing the most horrible atrocities against women and children, as well as against Allied troops.

Dec. 28.—Sniping and intermittent fighting continued at Bandoeng, Buitenzorg, Semarang, and Surabaya.

Mr. Sjahrir told the press that in principle his Government agreed to Gen. Christison's proposals for clearing Batavia, and a statement was issued saying they were prepared to co-operate on a basis of justice, but had already pointed out that unrest and disorder were being brought about by irresponsible Dutch terrorists.

Issue of statement in London. (*see Great Britain.*)

Dec. 29.—The Batavia civil police were disbanded and British troops took over all 9 police stations. The formation of a new force was begun, comprising British, Dutch, and Japanese elements.

Dec. 30.—British troops searched 2 sections of Batavia and detained 91 suspects, including 7 well-known terrorists. The Indonesian Ministry of Information co-operated in the search.

A battalion of Dutch marines landed in Batavia.

Dec. 31.—The Dutch Prime Minister, in a New Year's message, said he believed that "the elements of the Indonesian public, even those who now believe in the success of the independence movement, should co-operate with us in building a new Indonesia and to establish a new Administration, based not upon force but upon reason".

Jan. 2, 1946.—The military cordon round Batavia was lifted, after many suspects have been arrested.

Jan. 3.—It was announced that Dutch military courts were being established in Batavia to try persons not subject to British law, "because the Netherlands are the sovereign Power in the Netherlands East Indies and therefore no British courts can legally be set up to try such types of offence".

KOREA. *Dec. 29.*—Stoppages of work were organized in Seoul in protest against the Moscow Conference decisions, which were interpreted to mean the establishment of a 5-year trusteeship by foreign Powers. Street brawls led to stone-throwing against Americans. The U.S. commander ordered a curfew for Americans, and told the local press that the decisions did not mean trusteeship.

MALTA. *Jan. 5, 1946.*—A general strike was declared by the General

Workers' Union in protest against the reductions in wages, etc., through the cancellation of overtime in the dockyard and the Civil Service, the shortage of commodities owing to lack of shipping space, and the rise in the cost of living. Dissatisfaction was also expressed with the existing form of government.

THE NETHERLANDS. *Dec. 21.*—The Minister for Oversea Territories told Parliament that Dutch troops would be used for the task of safeguarding the lives of prisoners of war and internees, but these military actions must not be confused with the task of the Government in establishing a new political, social, and economic order. In this respect the Government were still convinced that the use of force was undesirable, and it was ready to take part in talks.

The Allied forces were strictly keeping within their orders to disarm and round up the Japanese and liberate and protect prisoners of war and internees. Dutch troops would help in this work as soon as they had been adequately trained.

Jan. 5, 1946.—Dr. van Mook, broadcasting on the desire of Asiatic peoples for freedom, said "the Allies, more especially the Anglo-Saxons and many other races including our own, view with distaste the former colonial relationship. The Atlantic Charter and the Charter of the United Nations voiced these feelings. Striving after self-determination and independence causes sympathy everywhere in the world. Strikes directed against us in Bombay, Colombo, Australia, and the United States, however unreasonable they may seem, are manifestations of an international spirit that will no longer tolerate subjugation by force of one people by another. We have followed and understood these developments. Now deeds are demanded, and a solution may not take too long".

There had been no difference of opinion with Britain about the need for co-operation between the Dutch and Indonesians to put Indonesia on her feet again, and when once a bridge between them had been built they would be able together to end the confusion and start reconstruction.

PALESTINE. *Dec. 26.*—Some 250 Jewish refugees from Eastern Europe landed secretly 20 miles north of Haifa, under the auspices of *Hagana*.

Dec. 27.—Seven bombs exploded in Jerusalem, wrecking the C.I.D. building, and at Jaffa and Telaviv C.I.D. and R.E.M.E. premises were attacked and several people killed, including 2 British assistant police superintendents, 2 British police and 1 soldier, 4 Basuto soldiers, and an Arab minor official.

Dec. 28.—The High Commissioner summoned Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Shertok to Government House. They declared that the Jewish Agency completely dissociated itself from the outrages, but said that any effort to assist in preventing them would be rendered futile by the policy of the British Government. It was difficult to appeal to the Jewish community (*Yishuv*) to observe the law at a time when the

Government was consistently violating the fundamental law of the country embodied in the Mandate.

A Jewish Agency spokesman stated that the attack on the police H.Q. in Jerusalem was clearly not the work of *Hagana*, but appeared to have the usual forms of the extremist *Irgun Zvei Leunie*, which concentrated on attacks on police stations.

Dec. 29.—Police searched Ramat Gan (to which the trail of the men who attacked Telaviv led) and detained 59 men, after questioning 1455.

Dec. 31.—Over 400 persons were detained in Jerusalem in a cordoned area. The High Commissioner received Mr. Ben Zvi, president of the General Council of Palestine Jews, who expressed the people's abhorrence of the outrages. Mr. Shertok told the press that Jewish immigration under the 1939 White Paper had ceased; all the 75,000 certificates had been exhausted.

Jan. 1, 1946.—Seven persons were arrested and 270 detained in Jerusalem, and at Telaviv large quantities of explosives were discovered.

Jan. 2.—Over 5,000 people were detained in Jerusalem in a round-up in the busiest part of the city. The Chief Secretary told the press at Telaviv that the Government fully recognized the urgency of the immigration question, but had no authority to issue further visas unless and until the British Government took a decision that Jewish immigration should continue during the period of the Anglo-American committee's enquiry. Virtually all the 75,000 certificates under the White Paper were exhausted.

Jan. 3.—Seven suspected terrorists were arrested at villages near Telaviv. Three explosions occurred in the town, and searches were carried out. In Jerusalem several areas were cordoned off and searched.

Jan. 5.—The Jerusalem curfew was lifted. The High Commissioner was understood to have asked the Palestine Arab Higher Committee to agree to an interim quota of 1,500 Jewish immigrants every month for 4 months. He emphasized that acquiescence would be a humanitarian gesture.

PERSIA. Dec. 20.—Moscow reported the surrender of the garrisons at Rezaieh, Khol, Marand, and Ahar. Teheran reports stated that Rezaieh and Ardabil were still holding out.

Dec. 23.—Reports reached Teheran that the Kurds were aiding the Persian forces against the Assyrians and the "Democrat" and Caucasian troops. Ardabil surrendered to the "Democrats", who were also reported to be active in the provinces of Mazandaran and Khorassan.

Dec. 25.—The Minister of the Interior resigned.

Unrest was reported in Kurdistan, south of Azerbaijan.

Dec. 31.—The Premier and the Foreign Minister, in a joint statement said it appeared that, at Moscow, no decision was taken to evacuate foreign forces immediately as requested. It was also regrettable that Persia was not mentioned as a participant in the peace conference, as she had made many sacrifices for victory. They went on: "If the Big Three think they can discuss and take a decision on Persia in-

dependently our attitude will be negative", and they recalled the treaties and undertakings made by Britain and Russia, ending by claiming that a representative of Persia should be present at the peace conference whenever matters relating to her were discussed.

Jan. 1, 1946.—The Minister of Roads and Communications resigned. The British Ambassador arrived back in Teheran from Moscow.

POLAND. *Dec. 31.*—A special court at Danzig sentenced to death 5 men and a woman for brutal treatment of the Poles during the German occupation and for betrayal of patriots to the S.S. and *Gestapo*.

The Prime Minister, opening the 9th session of the National Council, said they had gone to the limit in meeting British debt demands, and declared that British toleration of the activities of the Arciszewski group in London and their anti-Warsaw propaganda was a serious barrier to the friendly relations which Poland desired.

Jan. 6, 1946.—The Prime Minister stated in Parliament that the Government were affording every right and protection to Jews and that any serious anti-Semitic activity would be severely punished. They supported emigration to Palestine and elsewhere and the Jews should not resort to chaotic and illegal attempts to get out of the country. There had been Jews murdered, he added, but the situation had improved lately. Out of a pre-war total of 3,200,000 in Poland there were now only 80,000 left. He also said the greatest difficulty facing the Government was that of internal security. Much of the country was being terrorized by bands of post-war desperadoes, but already some 42,000 members of organized bands and rebels had left their hiding places and accepted a Government amnesty.

The Government issued a decree nationalizing all industries employing over 50 workers per shift. Compensation was to be paid to citizens of Allied countries in cash or bonds.

RUMANIA. *Dec. 30.*—The King arrived back in Bucarest after 4 months' absence. He broadcast an appeal for unity, saying he was confident that the spirit of justice and understanding of the Great Powers would help them to conclude as soon as possible peace treaties which would enable Rumania to join the United Nations and co-operate in the great work of establishing a lasting peace.

Dec. 31.—The tripartite commission set up under the Moscow agreement arrived. It consisted of M. Vishinsky, Mr. Averell Harriman, and Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr.

Jan. 1, 1946.—The Prime Minister received the members of the tripartite commission.

Jan. 2.—Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr and Mr. Harriman met Dr. Maniu and M. Bratianu.

Jan. 4.—The Liberals and the Peasant Party were understood to have told the British and American members of the Commission that the Moscow terms were unacceptable. M. Maniu told the press that he regarded the Government as a "rebel Government, and would have the Peasant Party represented in it by an observer only".

SIAM. *Dec. 20.*—It was learnt that during the conference at Singapore the Foreign Minister told the British representative, Mr. Denning, that he was empowered to sign an agreement with Britain. The Prime Minister declared that he did not regard the terms as unduly harsh.

Jan. 1, 1946.—The agreement ending the state of war with Britain and India was signed in Singapore. (*For text see page 31.*)

SPAIN. *Dec. 21.*—U.S. Ambassador's statement about the Franco régime. (*see U.S.A.*)

Dec. 26.—French suggestion for joint examination, with Britain and the U.S.A., of relations with Spain. (*see France.*)

Dec. 28.—The secretary-general of the Communist Party, Dolores Iturruri, sent a letter, from Paris, to Señor Giral, Dr. Negrin, Señor Prieto, Señor Maura, and other political leaders suggesting an agreement between them and pledging support, for a coalition Government including all shades of opposition opinion. It declared that this "Government of national union" must reject all compromise with Gen. Franco and the *Falange*. After its establishment in Spain it would prepare and supervise democratic elections, and then hand over to a representative Government.

Dec. 29.—The Government issued a Note repudiating foreign interference in Spanish affairs, and complaining that an "insidious lie campaign" was being conducted against Spain by extremist sections of the foreign press with the aid of £40 million worth of gold and jewels looted during the civil war. Spain was ready to isolate herself, it said, from all those who held such a stunted conception of international relations, and rejected the supposition that there was any fundamental political problem in the country.

The Budget passed the Cortes, after the Finance Minister had explained the provision of over 6,000 million pesetas for defence and security as necessitated by the fact that the drought and the aftermath of war had combined to prolong abnormal conditions. The total estimated expenditure was 12,000 million odd.

Jan. 3, 1946.—French press reports from Switzerland stated that an agreement had been reached between Gen. Franco and the pretender Don Juan.

SWITZERLAND. *Jan. 5, 1946.*—The Government issued a report on Nazi fifth column activities during the war, describing the attempts to enlist the aid of Swiss Nazis for the reduction of the country to the status of a German *Gau*.

SYRIA AND THE LEBANON. *Dec. 21.*—Publication of text of Anglo-French Statement regarding withdrawal of troops, etc. (*see page 30.*) Discussions began at Beirut on the withdrawal of the troops. The Levant Government were informed that both British and French troops would come under the same agreed scheme of regrouping and withdrawal. They would be regrouped and leave on a proportional basis.

Dec. 26.—A Parliamentary committee in the Lebanon decided to submit to the Arab League and to U.N.O. a protest against the Anglo-French agreement. The press made strong demands for the immediate evacuation of all foreign troops. Strikes and demonstrations occurred in Syria.

Jan. 2, 1946.—Demonstrations occurred in Damascus and shops closed in Beirut in protest against the Anglo-French agreement and the landing of French troops at Beirut.

Jan. 5.—The Foreign Minister of the Lebanon was reported to have received a Note from the Soviet Minister pointing out that the Anglo-French Levant statement had been drawn up without Soviet participation, and that Russia maintained the decision recognizing the sovereignty and independence of the Lebanon. The Soviet Government could not advise the Lebanese authorities, but if the Lebanese Government decided to oppose the Anglo-French agreement it would support it.

TURKEY. *Dec. 20.*—Speakers in the Kamutay expressed astonishment at Russia's claim to Kars and Ardahan, and said that if it was insisted upon Turkey had no alternative but to fight.

Dec. 22.—It was pointed out in Ankara that Turkish territorial integrity had been guaranteed jointly by Britain and Russia by their joint Note to Turkey on Aug. 10, 1941.

Dec. 28.—The Minister of Finance presented the Budget for 1946 (beginning on Jan. 1) to the Kamutay. Revenue was estimated at £T894,668,000, and expenditure at £T990,572,884 (Current exchange rate: £T7.28 to the pound sterling.) The deficit would be covered by short-term credits, long term internal loans, and Treasury bonds.

The credits for national defence were reduced by some £T200 million, which was allotted to Education, National Welfare, and Public Works. The position of the Treasury bore out the belief of the Government that the danger of inflation had been averted.

Jan. 5, 1946.—Ankara University students demonstrated in support of the country's independence and territorial integrity, with shouts of "We shall not give one inch of Turkish territory".

Jan. 6.—The Prime Minister, in a broadcast, said that Kars and Ardahan had declared their fate by plebiscite during the 1914-18 war, when out of 87,048 people voting, 85,124 voted in favour of Turkey. Not a single Armenian lived in those areas. After the 1918 armistice, because of the treaty with Russia, Turkey's eastern frontiers took the shape they now had. Further, when Russia was weak, Turkey was so weak as to be non-existent. As for the Black Sea coastal areas many of the inhabitants were Turks who took refuge in their own land, fleeing from the Tsars and the Tsarist army. They numbered 57,325, according to the 1935 census. The Georgians to be repatriated numbered 15,596, against the total Turkish population of 1,746,329.

U.S.A. *Dec. 20.*—The Export and Import Bank granted two loans to Belgium, i.e. a credit of \$55 million to finance purchases approved

before V-day under lend-lease, and a loan of \$45 million to finance the purchase in America of agricultural and industrial goods.

Dec. 21.—The retiring Ambassador to Spain told the press in Washington that Gen. Franco was trying to make his régime conform to the Anglo-American requests for a more democratic system, but the changes were too few to constitute a satisfactory revision. He had only called municipal elections for March, 1946 and freed the press from the direct control of the Falange. His Government were, however, helping the Allies to dissolve Nazi organizations. Some 5,000 Germans had been classified as obnoxious to the Allies and would be repatriated forcibly to Germany for examination.

Dec. 22.—The State Department recognized the Yugoslav Government, but, in a Note to the Ambassador in Washington, said it must be understood that the decision did not "imply approval of the policies of the régime, its methods of assuring control, or its failure to implement the guarantee of personal freedom promised to its people". The Note declared that it could not be said that the Elections on Nov. 11 had "provided an opportunity for a free choice of the people's representatives" or that the guarantees of the Tito-Subasitch agreement had been honoured.

The recognition was based on the assumption that the new Government would accept responsibility for Yugoslavia's international obligations and treaties.

President Truman issued an order for the entry into the country within the established immigration quotas of European war refugees at the rate of some 39,000 a year. He pointed out to Congress and the public that the plan would not cost taxpayers a single dollar, and also would not deprive a single U.S. soldier or his wife or children of berths on homeward bound vessels. He asked that Europe's orphans should be the chief beneficiaries of the order.

The Director-General of U.N.R.R.A. announced that they would send supplies costing \$250 million to the Ukraine and White Russia during 1946, provided Congress appropriated the whole of the \$1,350 million recently authorized for U.N.R.R.A.

Dec. 26.—The Acting Secretary of State told the press that the Government's request for delay in signing the British agreement with Siam had been withdrawn, as it was satisfied that its views had full consideration by both sides.

Dec. 27.—The Bretton Woods Agreements were signed at the State Department by 31 nations, including Britain, France, Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Greece, India, Iraq, The Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Yugoslavia, Canada, and Brazil, and thus came into force.

Dec. 28.—It was announced that invitations had been sent to several Governments, including Russia, to send a token force to take part in the occupation of Japan. Australia and New Zealand had accepted, China had declined, and Russia had not replied.

Dec. 29.—Mr. Byrnes arrived back in Washington. Gen. Wedemeyer's statement in Shanghai. (*see China.*)

Dec. 30.—Mr. Byrnes broadcast a statement on Moscow Conference.

Dec. 31.—Mr. Byrnes told the press that Mr. Truman was pleased at the results of the Conference. Replying to questions he confirmed that Gen. MacArthur was not consulted during the conference, and it was never intended that he should be. As to how the new plans would work he reminded the press that the unanimity rule gave the U.S.A., as well as the others, the power of veto. There was no dissent in Moscow from the position that they had the primary responsibility in Japan. As to Persia, the last U.S. soldiers were leaving that day.

Jan. 3, 1946.—President Truman, in a broadcast to the nation, said their domestic post-war problems were just as serious and in many ways just as difficult as their international problems. Unless they could soon meet the need for obtaining full production and employment at home they would face serious consequences. Congress had done its full share towards carrying out its responsibilities in foreign affairs, "but when we turn to our domestic problems we do not find similar records of achievement and progress".

He recalled that directly after Japan's surrender representatives of Congress, industry, labour, and farming gave him joint personal promises of co-operation and team-work during the reconversion period, but these promises had not all been kept. As regards the labour-management problem he was convinced that fact-finding boards were the only solution, and he appealed to Congress to give such boards early legislative approval. General Motors had now refused to co-operate, and "there is no way it can be compelled to co-operate", he said, "unless a statute is passed giving power of subpoena".

Pressures of inflation were many times stronger than those which caused inflation after World War One. Until enough goods could be made to supply the demand the power of Government must be used to keep down prices—or inflation would soon be at hand. He blamed Congressional committees for failing to act on measures he had recommended for full employment and unemployment compensation.

Stable world relationships required full production and employment in the U.S.A., but there were "voices of defeat, dismay, and timidity among us who say we cannot do it. These I challenge. They will not guide us to success... We cannot shirk leadership in the post-war world...."

The British members of the Anglo-American commission of enquiry on Palestine arrived in New York.

Jan. 5.—The Government resumed diplomatic relations with Siam.

Jan. 6.—It was announced in Washington that U.S. service chiefs were to be withdrawn from combined H.Q. in South-East Asia. Since the participation of U.S. forces in the Indo-Burma campaign had ended the United States did not envisage taking part in future operations incident to the disarmament of the Japanese and the restoration of civil government to the areas under the S.E.A.C. combined chiefs-of-staff.

U.S.S.R. *Dec. 20.*—Seven Germans were sentenced to death and hanged at Smolensk for taking part in atrocities during the occupation.

Three others received long terms of imprisonment (over 135,000 Russians were stated to have been murdered during the occupation).

The press printed a number of articles making claims against Turkey, and the radio reported the Georgian paper *Kommunisti* as declaring that "the Georgian people must get back its lands which it never gave up and cannot give up. We have in mind the districts of Ardahan, Artvin, Tortun, Ispir, Bayburt, Gumuzane, and eastern Lazistan, including the districts of Trabson (Trebizond) and Girezun".

Dec. 23.—Marshal Stalin received Mr. Byrnes.

Dec. 24.—Marshal Stalin received Mr. Bevin.

Dec. 27.—Mr. Byrnes left Moscow for America. He told the press that the conference had been "very constructive", and emphasized the cordial relations existing between the three countries, adding, "there is a great hope for the settlement of other problems in the same friendly way". He also said, "there is no agreement on any subject which will not be covered in the *communiqué*".

Mr. Bevin told the press that if the decisions reached were carried out in a good spirit of understanding the conference would lead to a further stage where the Powers could tackle even bigger problems. He added that the Persian situation had been the subject of protracted exchanges between the three Ministers. Final agreement had not been reached, but the question would continue to be dealt with through diplomatic channels. The treaty date (March 2) for the withdrawal of foreign troops had not been departed from, and he had received repeated assurances from the Soviet Government about this.

Dec. 29.—A 5-year trade agreement with France was signed in Moscow, granting reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment.

Dec. 30.—Two German generals and an N.C.O. were hanged at Briansk for atrocities committed during the occupation.

Gen. Chiang Ching-kuo, son of Chiang Kai-shek, arrived in Moscow as the Marshal's personal representative and special envoy of the Chinese Government. (He was educated in Russia.)

Britanski Soyuznik (British Ally) published a New Year message from Mr. Bevin, who said the great task for the nations in 1946 would be to build a solid and everlasting peace, which would bring a higher standard of life, social betterment, and liberty to the toiling masses of the world. For this, one of the first essentials was "complete understanding, tolerance, and confidence between nations".

YUGOSLAVIA. Dec. 22.—Recognition of the Government by Britain. (*see Great Britain.*) and by the U.S.A. (*see U.S.A.*)

Dec. 31.—Recognition by France. (*see France.*)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Dec. 23.—The Preparatory Commission ended its work by adopting the reports of the last of the 8 technical committees, and on the basis of these drew up its final report to the General Assembly.

Dec. 24.—The agreement was published reached by Mr. Bevin, Mr. Byrnes, and M. Molotov in Moscow regarding the drafting of the treaties of peace. (*see below.*)

Dec. 28.—Issue of statement at the end of the Moscow conference. (*see below.*)

THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE

Text of the Statements Issued

AN announcement was made in Moscow on Dec. 24 regarding the preparation of the treaties of peace, and stating that the Governments of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.A. had agreed, and had requested the adherence of the Governments of France and China, to the following procedure:

(1) In the drawing up by the Council of Foreign Ministers of treaties of peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland only members of the Council who are or under the terms of the agreement establishing the Council of Foreign Ministers adopted at the Berlin Conference are deemed to be signatory of the surrender terms will participate unless and until the Council takes further action under the agreement to invite other members of the Council to participate on questions directly concerning them. That is to say:

(a) The terms of the peace treaty with Italy will be drafted by the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Soviet Union, and France.

(b) The terms of the peace treaties with Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary by the Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom.

(c) The terms of the peace treaty with Finland by the Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom.

The deputies of the Foreign Ministers will immediately resume their work in London on the bases of the understandings reached on the question discussed at the first plenary conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London.

(2) When the preparation of all these drafts has been completed the Council of Foreign Ministers will convene a conference for the purpose of considering the treaties of peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland. The conference will consist of the five members of the Council of Foreign Ministers together with all members of the United Nations which actively waged war with substantial military force against European enemy States—namely, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States, China, France, Australia, Belgium, Byelo-Russian S.S.R., Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia, and Ukrainian S.S.R. The conference will be held not later than May 1, 1946.

(3) After the conclusion of the deliberations of the conference and

upon consideration of its recommendations the States signatory to the terms of armistice with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland or regarded as such (France being regarded as such for the purposes of the peace treaty with Italy), will draw up the final texts of the peace treaties.

(4) The final texts of the respective peace treaties, as so drawn up, will be signed by representatives of the States represented at the conference which are at war with the enemy States in question. The texts of the respective peace treaties will then be submitted to the other United Nations which are at war with the enemy States in question.

(5) Peace treaties will come into force immediately after they have been ratified by the allies signatory to the respective armistices, France being regarded as such in the case of the peace treaty with Italy. These treaties are subject to ratification by the enemy States in question.

THE following is the text of the statement issued at the conclusion of the Conference:—

The Foreign Ministers of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the United States of America met in Moscow from Dec. 16 to Dec. 26, 1945, in accordance with the decision of the Crimea Conference, confirmed at the Potsdam Conference, that there should be periodic consultation between them. At the meeting of the three Foreign Ministers discussions took place in an informal and exploratory way and agreement was reached on the following questions:—

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION AND ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

A. FAR EASTERN COMMISSION.—Agreement was reached, with the concurrence of China, for the establishment of a Far Eastern Commission to take the place of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission. The terms of reference for the Far Eastern Commission are as follows:—

I. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION.—A Far Eastern Commission is hereby established composed of the representatives of the U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States of America, China, France, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, and the Philippine Commonwealth.

II. FUNCTIONS.—A.—The functions of the Far Eastern Commission shall be:—

1. To formulate the policies, principles, and standards in conformity with which the fulfilment by Japan of its obligations under the terms of surrender may be accomplished.

2. To review, on the request of any member, any directive issued to the Supreme Commander for the allied Powers or any action taken by the Supreme Commander involving policy decisions within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

3. To consider such other matters as may be assigned to it by agreement among the participating Governments reached in accordance with the voting procedure provided for in Article V—2 hereunder.

B. The Commission shall not make recommendations with regard to the conduct of military operations nor with regard to territorial adjustments.

C. The Commission in its activities will proceed from the fact that there has been formed an Allied Council for Japan and will respect existing control machinery in Japan, including the chain of command from the United States Government to the Supreme Commander and the Supreme Commander's command of occupation forces.

III.—FUNCTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT:—

1. The United States Government shall prepare directives in accordance with policy decisions of the Commission and shall transmit them to the Supreme Commander through the appropriate United States Government agency. The Supreme Commander shall be charged with the implementation of the directives which express the policy decisions of the Commission.

2. If the Commission decides that any directive or action reviewed in accordance with Article II—A—2 should be modified, its decision shall be regarded as a policy decision.

3. The United States Government may issue interim directives to the Supreme Commander pending action by the Commission whenever urgent matters arise not covered by policies already formulated by the Commission; provided that any directives dealing with fundamental changes in the Japanese constitutional structure or in the régime of control, or dealing with a change in the Japanese Government as a whole will be issued only following consultation and following the attainment of agreement in the Far Eastern Commission.

4. All directives issued shall be filed with the Commission.

IV.—OTHER METHODS OF CONSULTATION.—The establishment of the Commission shall not preclude the use of other methods of consultation on Far Eastern issues by the participating Governments.

V.—COMPOSITION.

1. The Far Eastern Commission shall consist of one representative of each if the States party to this agreement. The membership of the Commission may be increased by agreement among the participating Powers as conditions warrant by the addition of representatives of other United Nations in the Far East or having territories therein. The Commission shall provide for full and adequate consultation, as occasion may require, with representatives of the United Nations not members of the Commission in regard to matters before the Commission which are of particular concern to such nations.

2. The Commission may take action by less than unanimous vote provided that action shall have the concurrence of at least a majority of all the representatives including the representatives of the four following powers:—United States of America, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., and China.

VI.—LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION.

1. The Far Eastern Commission shall have its headquarters in

Washington. It may meet at other places as occasion requires, including Tokyo, if and when it deems it desirable to do so. It may make such arrangements through the Chairman as may be practicable for consultation with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. Each representative on the Commission may be accompanied by an appropriate staff comprising both civilian and military representation.

3. The Commission shall organize its Secretariat, appoint such committees as may be deemed advisable, and otherwise perfect organization and procedure.

VII.—TERMINATION.

The Far Eastern Commission shall cease to function when a decision to that effect is taken by the concurrence of at least a majority of all the representatives, including the representatives of the four following Powers: United States of America, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., and China. Prior to the termination of its functions the Commission shall transfer to any interim or permanent security organization of which the participating Governments are members those functions which may appropriately be transferred.

It was agreed that the Government of the United States of America on behalf of the four Powers should present the terms of reference to the other Governments specified in Article I and invite them to participate in the Commission on the revised basis.

B. ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN.—The following agreement was also reached with the concurrence of China, for the establishment of an Allied Council for Japan:—

1. There shall be established an Allied Council with its seat in Tokyo under the chairmanship of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (or his deputy) for the purpose of consulting with and advising the Supreme Commander in regard to the implementation of the terms of surrender, the occupation and control of Japan, and of directives supplementary thereto; and for the purpose of exercising the control authority herein granted.

2. The membership of the Allied Council shall consist of the Supreme Commander (or his deputy) who shall be chairman and United States member; a Union of Soviet Socialist Republics member; a Chinese member; and a member representing jointly the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and India.

3. Each member shall be entitled to have an appropriate staff consisting of military and civilian advisers.

4. The Allied Council shall meet not less often than once every two weeks.

5. The Supreme Commander shall issue all orders for the implementation of the terms of surrender, the occupation and control of Japan, and directives supplementary thereto. In all cases action will be carried out under and through the Supreme Commander, who is the sole executive authority for the Allied Powers in Japan. He will consult and advise with the Council in advance of the issuance of orders on

matters of substance, exigencies of the situation permitting. His decisions upon these matters shall be controlling.

6. If regarding the implementation of policy decisions of the Far Eastern Commission on questions concerning a change in the régime of control, fundamental changes in the Japanese constitutional structure, and a change in the Japanese Government as a whole, a member of the Council disagrees with the Supreme Commander (or his deputy) the Supreme Commander will withhold the issuance of orders on these questions pending agreement thereon in the Far Eastern Commission.

7. In cases of necessity the Supreme Commander may take decisions concerning the change of individual Ministers of the Japanese Government, or concerning the filling of vacancies created by the resignation of individual Cabinet members, after appropriate preliminary consultation with the representatives of the other Allied Powers on the Allied Council.

KOREA

1. With a view to the re-establishment of Korea as an independent State, the creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles, and the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea, there shall be set up a provisional Korean democratic Government, which shall take all the necessary steps for developing the industry, transport, and agriculture of Korea, and the national culture of the Korean people.

2. In order to assist the formation of a Provisional Korean Government, and with a view to the preliminary elaboration of the appropriate measures, there shall be established a joint Commission consisting of representatives of the United States Command in southern Korea and the Soviet Command in northern Korea. In preparing their proposals the Commission shall consult with the Korean Democratic parties and social organizations. The recommendations worked out by the Commission shall be presented for the consideration of the Governments of the U.S.S.R., China, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America prior to final decision by the two Governments represented on the Joint Commission.

3. It shall be the task of the Joint Commission with the participation of the provisional Korean Democratic Government and of the Korean democratic organizations to work out measures also for helping and assisting the political, economic, and social progress of the Korean people, the development of democratic self-government, and the establishment of the national independence of Korea. The proposals of the Joint Commission shall be submitted, following consultation with the provisional Korean Government, for the joint consideration of the Governments of the U.S.S.R., United States of America, United Kingdom, and China for the working out of an agreement concerning a four-Power trusteeship of Korea for a period of up to five years.

4. For the consideration of urgent problems affecting both southern and northern Korea and for the elaboration of measures establishing permanent co-ordination in administrative-economic matters between

the United States Command in southern Korea and the Soviet Command in northern Korea, a conference of the representatives of the United States and Soviet Commands in Korea shall be convened within a period of two weeks.

CHINA

The three Foreign Secretaries exchanged views with regard to the situation in China. They were in agreement as to the need for a unified and democratic China under the National Government, for broad participation by democratic elements in all branches of the National Government, and for a cessation of civil strife. They reaffirmed their adherence to the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of China.

Mr. Molotov and Mr. Byrnes had several conversations concerning Soviet and American armed forces in China. Mr. Molotov stated that the Soviet forces had disarmed and deported Japanese troops in Manchuria, but that withdrawal of Soviet forces had been postponed until Feb. 1 at the request of the Chinese Government. Mr. Byrnes pointed out that American forces were in north China at the request of the Chinese Government, and referred also to the primary responsibility of the United States in the implementation of the terms of surrender with respect to the disarming and deportation of Japanese troops. He stated that American forces would be withdrawn just as soon as this responsibility was discharged or the Chinese Government was in a position to discharge the responsibility without the assistance of American forces.

The two Foreign Secretaries were in complete accord as to the desirability of withdrawal of Soviet and American forces from China at the earliest practicable moment consistent with the discharge of their obligations and responsibilities.

RUMANIA

The three Governments are prepared to give King Michael the advice for which he has asked in his letter of Aug. 21, 1945, on the broadening of the Rumanian Government.

The King should be advised that one member of the National Peasant Party and one member of the Liberal Party should be included in the Government. The Commission referred to below shall satisfy itself that:—

(a) They are truly representative members of the groups of the parties not represented in the Government;

(b) They are suitable and will work loyally with the Government. The three Governments take note that the Rumanian Government thus reorganized should declare that free and unfettered elections will be held as soon as possible on the basis of universal and secret ballot. All democratic and anti-Fascist parties should have the right to take part in these elections and to put forward candidates. The reorganized Government should give assurances concerning the grant of freedom of the press, speech, religion, and association.

A. Y. Vyshinski, Mr. Harriman, and Sir A. Clark Kerr are authorized as a Commission to proceed to Bucharest immediately to consult with King Michael and members of the present Government, with a view to the execution of the above-mentioned tasks. As soon as these tasks are accomplished and the required assurances have been received, the Government of Rumania, with which the Soviet Government maintains diplomatic relations, will be recognized by the Government of the United States of America and by the Government of the United Kingdom.

BULGARIA

It is understood by the three Governments that the Soviet Government takes upon itself the mission of giving friendly advice to the Bulgarian Government with regard to the desirability of the inclusion in the Bulgarian Government of the Fatherland front, now being formed, of an additional two representatives of other democratic groups, who (a) are truly representative of the groups or the parties which are not participating in the Government, and (b) are really suitable and will work loyally with the Government. As soon as the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom are convinced that this friendly advice has been accepted by the Bulgarian Government and the said additional representatives have been included in its body, the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom will recognize the Bulgarian Government, with which the Government of the Soviet Union already has diplomatic relations.

THE CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Discussion of the subject of atomic energy related to the question of the establishment of a Commission by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., the United States of America, and the United Kingdom have agreed to recommend, for the consideration of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the establishment by the United Nations of a Commission to consider problems arising from the discovery of atomic energy and related matters. They have agreed to invite the other permanent members of the Security Council, France and China, together with Canada, to join with them in assuming the initiative in sponsoring the following resolution at the first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in January, 1946:—

Resolved by the General Assembly of the United Nations to establish a Commission, with the composition and competence set out hereunder, to deal with the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy and other related matters.

I.—ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMISSION.—A Commission is hereby established by the General Assembly with the terms of reference set out under Section V below.

II.—RELATIONS OF THE COMMISSION WITH ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS:

A. The Commission shall submit its reports and recommendations

to the Security Council, and such reports and recommendations shall be made public unless the Security Council, in the interest of peace and security, otherwise directs. In the appropriate cases the Security Council should transmit these reports to the General Assembly and the members of the United Nations, as well as to the Economic and Social Council and other organs within the framework of the United Nations.

B. In view of the Security Council's primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council shall issue directions to the Commission in matters affecting security. On these matters the Commission shall be accountable for its work to the Security Council.

III.—COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION.—The Commission shall be composed of one representative from each of those States represented on the Security Council, and Canada when that State is not a member of the Security Council. Each representative on the Commission may have such assistants as he may desire.

IV.—RULES OF PROCEDURE.—The Commission shall have whatever staff it may deem necessary, and shall make recommendations for its rules of procedure to the Security Council, which shall approve them as a procedural matter.

V.—TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMISSION.—The Commission shall proceed with the utmost dispatch and inquire into all phases of the problem and make such recommendations from time to time with respect to them as it finds possible. In particular, the Commission shall make specific proposals:—

(a) For extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends;

(b) For control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes;

(c) For the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction;

(d) For effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying States against the hazards of violations and evasions.

The work of the Commission should proceed by separate stages; the successful completion of each will develop the necessary confidence of the world before the next stage is undertaken. The Commission shall not infringe upon the responsibilities of any organ of the United Nations, but should present recommendations for the consideration of those organs in the performance of their tasks under the terms of the United Nations Charter.

ERNEST BEVIN
JAMES F. BYRNES
V. M. MOLOTOV

Moscow, Dec. 27, 1945

THE ANGLO-FRENCH STATEMENT ON POLICY IN THE LEVANT

THE following is the text of the statements of policy with regard to the joint withdrawal of British and French troops from Syria and the Lebanon and the desirability of contributing to the welfare of the Middle East as a whole agreed by the British and French Governments on Dec. 13, 1945.

"British and French military experts will meet at Beirut on Dec. 21, 1945 to draw up the details of a programme for evacuation by stages, with a corresponding regrouping of forces. One of the objects of this discussion will be to fix a very early date on which the withdrawal will begin.

"It is understood that the evacuation of Syria shall be carried out *pari passu*, in such a way as to be completed at the same time by the British and French forces. The programme of evacuation will be drawn up in such a way that it will ensure the maintenance in the Levant of sufficient forces to guarantee security, until such time as the United Nations Organization has decided on the organization of collective security in this zone. Until these arrangements have been carried out the French Government will retain forces regrouped in the Lebanon.

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the French Government will inform the Lebanese and Syrian Governments of the details of the evacuation, and will invite those Governments to appoint as soon as possible representatives empowered to discuss the dispositions to be jointly agreed upon as a result of these decisions. The discussions will also deal with the measures to be taken in order to enable the Lebanese and Syrian Governments to discharge their duty of maintaining order.

"The Provisional Government of the French Republic and his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, having examined the situation in the Middle East, declare that they are animated by the same intention to do what is required of them to ensure that the independence which has been promised to the countries in question shall be assured and respected.

"The two Governments are agreed that it is in their mutual interest to promote, in collaboration with other Governments, the economic well-being of the peoples of this region in conditions of peace and security. They will exchange information as may be required regarding the best means by which this object may be attained. It is their desire that by such exchanges of information they will be able to avoid divergences of policy which might impair their mutual interests. Each Government affirms its intention of doing nothing to supplant the interests or responsibilities of the other in the Middle East, having full regard to the political status of the countries in question. It is in this spirit that they will examine any proposals submitted to the United Nations Organization on the subject of collective security."

THE PEACE AGREEMENT WITH SIAM

ON Jan. 1, 1946 an agreement putting an end to the state of war with Siam was signed in Singapore by representatives of the British Government, the Government of India, and the Government of Siam. The terms were as follows:—

The Siamese Government declares as null and void all purported acquisitions of British territory made by Siam later than Dec. 7, 1941, as well as all titles, rights, properties, and interests acquired in such territory since that date either by the Siamese State or by Siamese subjects. It agrees to assume responsibility for safeguarding, maintaining, and restoring unimpaired British property, rights, and interests of all kinds in Siam and for payment of compensation for losses or damage sustained.

The Government recognizes that the course of events in the war with Japan demonstrates the importance of Siam to the defence of Malaya, Burma, India, and Indo-China, and the security of the Indian Ocean and South-West Pacific areas, and it agrees to collaborate fully in all international security arrangements approved by the United Nations Organization or its Security Council which may be pertinent to Siam, and especially such international security arrangements as may relate to those countries and areas. It undertakes that no canal linking the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Siam shall be cut across Siamese territory without the prior concurrence of the Government of the United Kingdom.

Siam agrees to take all possible measures to re-establish import and export trade between Siam on the one hand and neighbouring British territories on the other, and to adopt and maintain a good neighbourly policy in regard to coastal shipping. It undertakes to negotiate with the Government of the United Kingdom as soon as practicable a new treaty of establishment, commerce, and navigation and a consular convention based on the reciprocal application of certain specified principles. It will also negotiate with the Government of India as soon as practicable a new treaty of commerce and navigation, and it will participate in any general international arrangement regarding tin or rubber which conforms with such principles regarding commodity arrangements as may be agreed by the United Nations Organization or its Economic and Social Council.

Until a date or dates not later than Sept. 1, 1947 the Siamese Government undertakes to prohibit, except in accordance with the recommendations of the Combined Boards in Washington or any successor body, and in the case of rice under the direction of a special organization to be set up for the purpose, any exports of rice, tin, rubber, and teak and to regulate trade in and stimulate the production of these commodities. It will make available free of cost at Bangkok to an organization to be indicated by the Government of the United Kingdom, and as quickly as may be compatible with the retention of supplies adequate for Siamese internal needs, a quantity of rice equal to the accumulated surplus rice at present existing in Siam, subject to

a maximum of 1,500,000 tons, or, if so agreed, the equivalent quantity of paddy or loonzain. The exact amount shall be determined by the organization, and the rice, paddy, or loonzain shall conform to agreed standards of quality. Until a date not later than Sept. 1, 1947 the Siamese Government agrees to make available to the Rice Organization all rice surplus to the internal needs of Siam.

The Siamese Government shall accord to civil air services of the British Commonwealth treatment in regard to the establishment, maintenance, and operation of regular air services not less favourable than that accorded to Imperial Airways by the Notes exchanged at Bangkok on Dec. 3, 1937. It will regard as being in force between the United Kingdom and Siam and between India and Siam all multilateral treaties, conventions, or agreements concluded prior to Dec. 7, 1941, (a) to which Siam and the United Kingdom or India, as the case may be, were then, and still are, parties; (b) to which the United Kingdom or India, as the case may be, was then, and still is, a party but to which Siam has not become a party and which shall be notified to the Siamese Government by the Government of the United Kingdom or the Government of India. Pending admission to any international organization set up since Dec. 7, 1941 being an organization of which the United Kingdom or India is a member, the Siamese Government agrees to carry out any obligations arising out of, or in connexion with, any such organization or the instrument constituting it as may at any time be specified by the Government of the United Kingdom or the Government of India.

In consideration of these undertakings the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of India agree to regard the state of war as terminated and to proceed at once to the resumption of normal relations with Siam and to the exchange of diplomatic representatives. The two Governments also undertake to support Siam's candidature for membership of the United Nations.

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